# Program Management Organization

**General Aviation Search** and Rescue Forum

Presented to: National Transportation Safety Board

**July 18, 2012** 



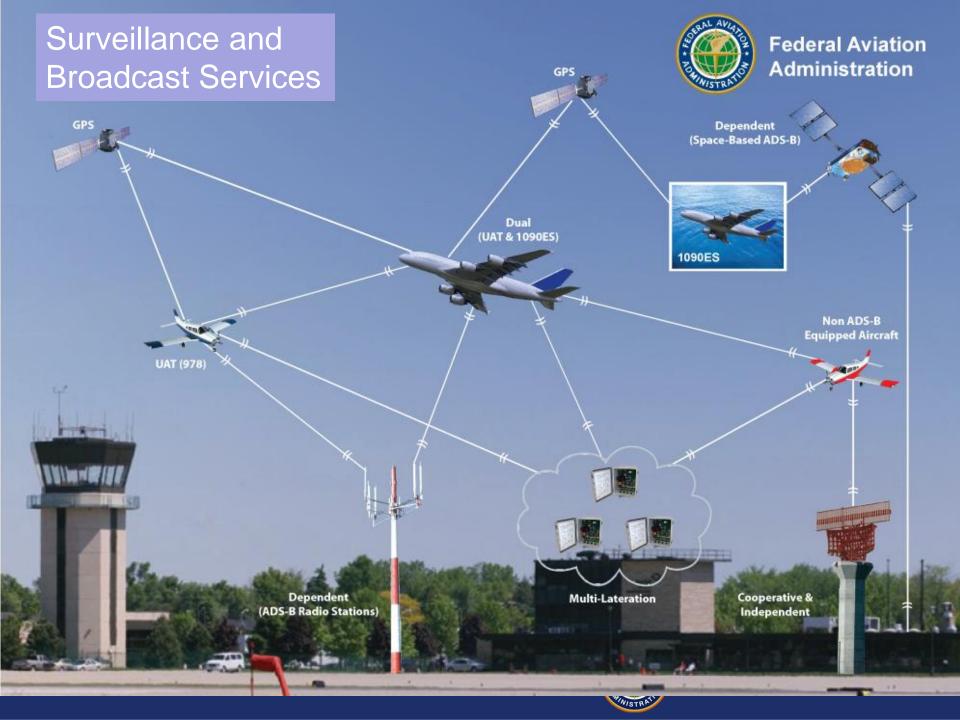
### Agenda

- Overview
  - Emerging Technologies
  - Surveillance and Broadcast Services
  - Program Definition
  - Funding Status
- Implementation Status
- Industry Collaboration
- Opportunities
- Next Steps



### **Emerging Technologies can aid in:**

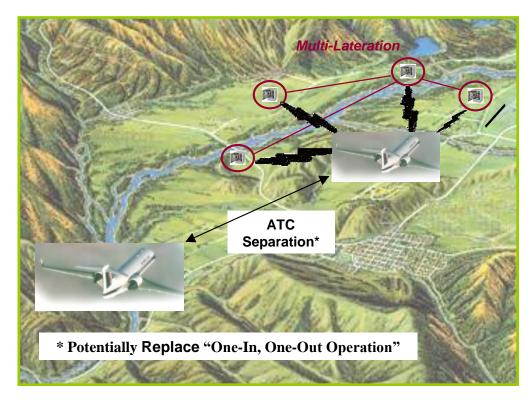
Accident Prevention	<ul> <li>Air Traffic Control Services</li> <li>Pilot Services</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Improved         Situational         Awareness</li> <li>Improved         surveillance of         aircraft and         vehicles</li> <li>Weather In the         Cockpit</li> <li>Alerts</li> </ul>
Response / Recovery Time	<ul><li>Air Traffic Control Services</li><li>Data sharing</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Expanded coverage in non-radar airspace and under radar coverage floor</li> </ul>



# Definitions: Wide Area Multilateration (WAM)

- ➤ Multilateration is a surveillance technology that works by employing multiple remote sensors throughout an area to compensate for terrain obstructions.
- The data from multilateration sensors is used to determine aircraft position and identification. This data is processed for Air Traffic Control use and provides En Route separation services

Typical Mountain Approach (Single Runway/mountain airport)





Definitions: ATC Separation Services: Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast (ADS-B)

#### Automatic

 Periodically transmits information with no pilot or operator input required

### Dependent

 Position and velocity vector are derived from the Global Positioning System (GPS)

#### • Surveillance -

 A method of determining position of aircraft, vehicles, or other asset

#### Broadcast

 Transmitted information available to anyone with the appropriate receiving equipment



### **Definitions: Cockpit Services**

Traffic Information Services – Broadcast TIS-B is a service which provides ADS-B equipped aircraft with position reports from secondary surveillance radar on non-ADS-B equipped aircraft.



#### Free FIS-B products include:

- •AIRMET: Airmen's Meteorological Information
- Convective SIGMET: Significant meteorological event
- •METAR / SPECI: METAR- hourly weather report and SPECI: special weather observation
- •NEXRAD Reflectivity: Radar weather (graphical weather)
- •NOTAMs D/FDC: Distance Notice to Airmen / National Notice to Airmen
- •PIREP: Pilot report
- SIGMET: Significant meteorological event
- •SUA Status: Special use airspace status
- •TAF / AMEND: Terminal area forecast / any amendments to the forecast
- Temperature Aloft
- •Winds Aloft

Flight Information Services – Broadcast (FIS-B) transmits graphical National Weather Service products, pilot reports, and special use airspace.



# ADS-B In Application: Traffic Situation Awareness with Alerts (TSAA)

 Provides pilots and flight crew of non-TCAS II equipped aircraft, specifically general aviation, with enhanced traffic situation awareness in all classes and domains of airspace by providing timely alerts of qualified airborne traffic in the vicinity (alerts using voice annunciations and visual attention-getting cues)





### **Program Funding**

Timeframe	Amount	Scope
FY2007 – FY2014	\$1.7B	<ul> <li>ADS-B Out</li> <li>ATC Surveillance</li> <li>Ground-based Interval Management-Spacing (GIM-S)</li> <li>ADS-B In</li> <li>Traffic Situation Awareness – Basic (TSA-Basic)</li> <li>Airport Traffic Situation Awareness (ATSA)</li> <li>Enhanced Visual Approach</li> <li>Cockpit Display of Traffic Information (CDTI) Assisted Visual Separation (CAVS)</li> <li>Traffic Situation Awareness with Alerts (TSAA)</li> <li>Weather and NAS Situation Awareness (WNSA)</li> </ul>
FY2014 – FY2020	\$960.4M	<ul> <li>Continued provision of baseline services and applications</li> <li>Expansion of services in the Gulf of Mexico</li> <li>Implementation of the ADS-B 'In' application called In Trail Procedures</li> </ul>



### **Implementation Status**

July 2, 2012

Fiscal Year-End Plan for 2012 – 500 Radio Stations (467 http://www.faa.gov/nextgen/flashmap/ in CONUS; 33 AK) 398 Operational Radio Stations ★ Note: Juneau, Alaska and mountainous areas in Colorado also have Wide Area Multilateration (WAM) systems **ADS-B Separation** Services will be provided at: • 24 En Route Service **Delivery Points** 159 Terminal Service **Delivery Points** 44 Surface Service **Delivery Points** (advisory)

### **General Aviation Partners**



**SSA Agreement** 



**AOPA Agreement** 



Alaskan Aviation
Community & State
Representative
Agreement





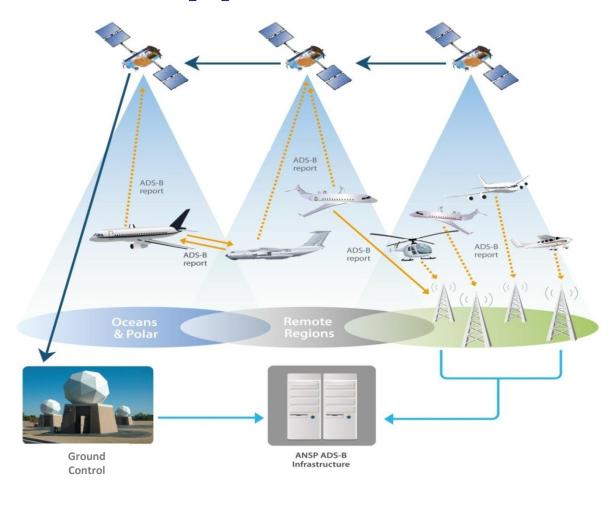
ARC and Industry
Work Group
Member



HAI & Gulf of Mexico Helicopter/Platform Owners Agreement

## **Future Potential Opportunities**

- an opportunity to provide coverage in additional service volumes via a Space Based ADS-B solution in Oceanic Flight Information Regions (FIRs) and remote domestic airspace
  - FAA intends to be actively engaged in setting the specifications and configuration of Space Based ADS-B surveillance

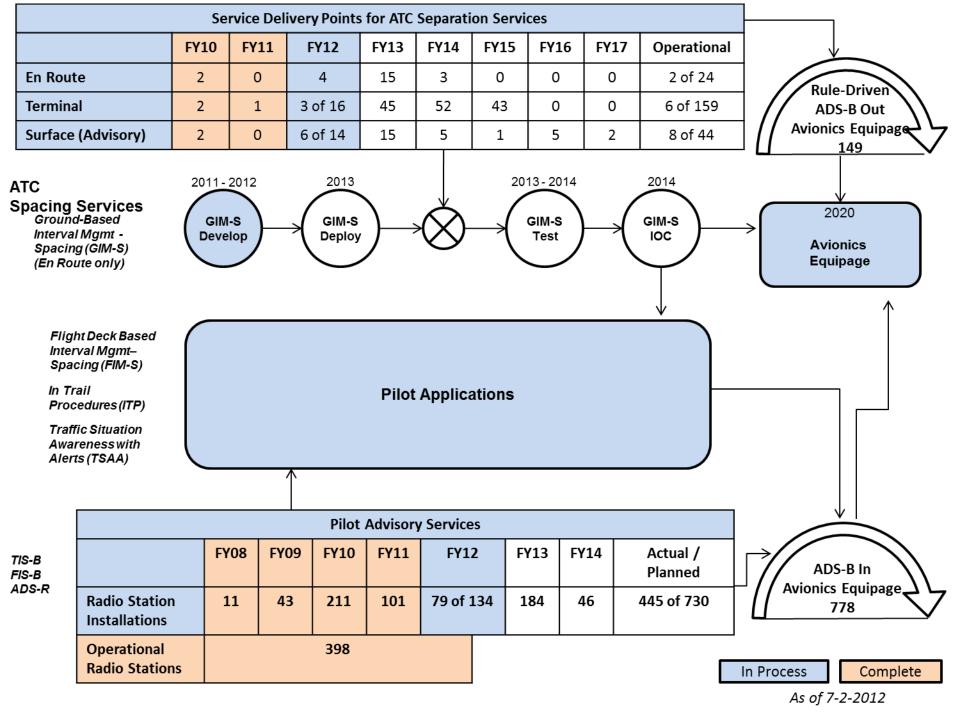


## **Next Steps**

Milestone	Date
Complete Minimum Operational Performance Standards for the TSAA application	2013
Complete ground infrastructure deployment	2014
Complete ATC separation services rollout	2015
Complete Surface rollout	2017
ADS-B Out final Rule compliance effective date	January 2020

# **Backup**





# **Program Benefits**

Scope Area	Lifecycle (PV \$M)
Baseline Services and Applications	\$5,886.6
Expanded coverage in the Gulf of Mexico	\$69.3
ADS-B In-Trail Procedure	\$33.6
Total	\$5,989.5

# **Program Benefits: Baseline Services and Applications**

Location	Application	Outcome	Total (PV \$M)
		Surveillance cost avoidance	\$405.3
CONUS, Hawaii, and	Deday Airray ATC Suppositions	Surveillance cost avoidance  Reduction and more efficient maneuvers in response to URET  More efficient metering based on improved TMA accuracy Increased safety on the surface by controllers  More efficient ATC management of surface movement  Reduction in FAA subscription charges due to value added services Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts Fewer encounters with hazardous weather  More efficient routes in adverse weather Reduction in user costs to obtain weather info Fewer aircraft-to-terrain conflicts  More efficient spacing on approach in VMC  Continuation of Visual Approaches in marginal conditions  Increased ability to perform continuous descent approaches  Increased safety on the surface by pilots  High Altitude - Increased Capacity High Altitude - Optimal Routing Low Altitude - Reduction in Weather Related Accidents Fewer aviation accidents in Alaska More efficient weather decisions  Access to lower altitude routes in Alaska Increased IFR capacity (JNU) Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts (JNU) Improved search and rescue services in Alaska Less one-in-one-out airport delays Less radar outage delays (backup) Increased Medevac access to remote villages in Alaska Increased Medevac access to remote villages in Alaska Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts Increased IFR capacity	\$261.5
Caribbean Surveillance	Radar Airspace ATC Surveillance	More efficient metering based on improved TMA accuracy	\$489.3
		Increased safety on the surface by controllers	\$4.9
		More efficient ATC management of surface movement	\$25.0
		Reduction in FAA subscription charges due to value added services	\$7.7
	Enhanced Visual Acquisition and Conflict Detection	Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts	\$373.4
CONUS, Hawaii, and	•	Fewer encounters with hazardous weather	\$526.3
Caribbean Broadcast	Weather and NAS Status Situational Awareness	More efficient routes in adverse weather	\$9.3
Services	weather and NAS Status Situational Awareness	Reduction in user costs to obtain weather info	\$36.6
		Fewer aircraft-to-terrain conflicts	\$662.2
	Enhanced Visual Approach - Initial Application	More efficient spacing on approach in VMC	\$236.6
	Enhanced Visual Approach - CAVS	Continuation of Visual Approaches in marginal conditions	\$445.8
CONUS, Hawaii, and	Enhanced Visual Approach - Merging and Spacing		
Caribbean Aircraft Applications Airport Surface Situational Awareness	Increased ability to perform continuous descent approaches	\$357.6	
	Airport Surface Situational Awareness	I	60.5
	Final Approach and Runway Occupancy Awareness	More efficient metering based on improved TMA accuracy Increased safety on the surface by controllers More efficient ATC management of surface movement Reduction in FAA subscription charges due to value added service Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts Fewer encounters with hazardous weather More efficient routes in adverse weather Reduction in user costs to obtain weather info Fewer aircraft-to-terrain conflicts More efficient spacing on approach in VMC Continuation of Visual Approaches in marginal conditions  Increased ability to perform continuous descent approaches  Increased safety on the surface by pilots  High Altitude - Increased Capacity High Altitude - Optimal Routing Low Altitude - Reduction in Weather Related Accidents Fewer aviation accidents in Alaska More efficient weather decisions Access to lower altitude routes in Alaska Increased IFR capacity (JNU) Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts (JNU) Improved search and rescue services in Alaska Less one-in-one-out airport delays Less radar outage delays (backup) Increased Medevac access to remote villages in Alaska Increased Medevac access to remote villages in Alaska Increased Medevac access to remote villages in Alaska	\$9.5
	Non-Radar Airspace ATC Surveillance (includes weather and comm as needed)	High Altitude - Increased Capacity	\$775.8
Gulf of Mexico Surveillance		High Altitude - Optimal Routing	\$175.7
			\$279.4
		Surveillance cost avoidance Reduction and more efficient maneuvers in response to URET More efficient metering based on improved TMA accuracy Increased safety on the surface by controllers More efficient ATC management of surface movement Reduction in FAA subscription charges due to value added servic Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts Fewer encounters with hazardous weather More efficient routes in adverse weather Reduction in user costs to obtain weather info Fewer aircraft-to-terrain conflicts More efficient spacing on approach in VMC Continuation of Visual Approaches in marginal conditions  Increased ability to perform continuous descent approaches  Increased safety on the surface by pilots  High Altitude - Increased Capacity High Altitude - Optimal Routing Low Altitude - Reduction in Weather Related Accidents Fewer aviation accidents in Alaska More efficient weather decisions Access to lower altitude routes in Alaska Increased IFR capacity (INU) Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts (JNU) Improved search and rescue services in Alaska Less one-in-one-out airport delays Less radar outage delays (backup) Increased access to remote villages in Alaska Increased IFR capacity Improved search and rescue services Increased IFR capacity Improved search and rescue services	\$11.2
	Weather and NAS Status Situational Awareness	Fewer aviation accidents in Alaska	\$189.1
	Enhanced Visual Acquisition and Conflict Detection	Reduction and more efficient maneuvers in response to URET  More efficient metering based on improved TMA accuracy Increased safety on the surface by controllers More efficient ATC management of surface movement Reduction in FAA subscription charges due to value added service Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts Fewer encounters with hazardous weather More efficient routes in adverse weather Reduction in user costs to obtain weather info Fewer aircraft-to-terrain conflicts More efficient spacing on approach in VMC Continuation of Visual Approaches in marginal conditions  Increased ability to perform continuous descent approaches  Increased safety on the surface by pilots  High Altitude - Increased Capacity High Altitude - Optimal Routing Low Altitude - Reduction in Weather Related Accidents Fewer aviation accidents in Alaska More efficient weather decisions Access to lower altitude routes in Alaska Increased IFR capacity (JNU) Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts (JNU) Improved search and rescue services in Alaska Less one-in-one-out airport delays Less radar outage delays (backup) Increased Medevac access to remote villages in Alaska Increased Medevac access to remote villages in Alaska Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts Increased IFR capacity Improved search and rescue services	\$22.9
		Access to lower altitude routes in Alaska	\$32.4
Alaska Surveillance and		Reduction and more efficient maneuvers in response to URET  More efficient metering based on improved TMA accuracy Increased safety on the surface by controllers More efficient ATC management of surface movement Reduction in FAA subscription charges due to value added service Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts Fewer encounters with hazardous weather More efficient routes in adverse weather Reduction in user costs to obtain weather info Fewer aircraft-to-terrain conflicts More efficient spacing on approach in VMC Continuation of Visual Approaches in marginal conditions  Increased ability to perform continuous descent approaches  Increased safety on the surface by pilots High Altitude - Increased Capacity High Altitude - Optimal Routing Low Altitude - Reduction in Weather Related Accidents Fewer aviation accidents in Alaska More efficient weather decisions Access to lower altitude routes in Alaska Increased IFR capacity (JNU) Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts (JNU) Improved search and rescue services in Alaska Increased access to remote villages in Alaska Increased Medevac access to remote villages in Alaska Increased IFR capacity Improved search and rescue services  Total	\$1.3
aribbean Broadcast ervices  CONUS, Hawaii, and caribbean Aircraft applications  culf of Mexico Surveillance claska Surveillance and croadcast Services  claska Airport IFR Upgrade ervices colorado Surveillance and	Non-Radar Airspace ATC Surveillance	Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts (JNU)	\$0.0
		Improved search and rescue services in Alaska	\$9.6
		Less one-in-one-out airport delays	\$0.3
	Radar Airspace ATC Surveillance	More efficient metering based on improved TMA accuracy Increased safety on the surface by controllers More efficient ATC management of surface movement Reduction in FAA subscription charges due to value added service Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts Fewer encounters with hazardous weather More efficient routes in adverse weather Reduction in user costs to obtain weather info Fewer aircraft-to-terrain conflicts More efficient spacing on approach in VMC Continuation of Visual Approaches in marginal conditions  Increased ability to perform continuous descent approaches  Increased safety on the surface by pilots  High Altitude - Increased Capacity High Altitude - Optimal Routing Low Altitude - Reduction in Weather Related Accidents Fewer aviation accidents in Alaska More efficient weather decisions Access to lower altitude routes in Alaska Increased IFR capacity (INU) Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts (INU) Improved search and rescue services in Alaska Less one-in-one-out airport delays Less radar outage delays (backup) Increased access to remote villages in Alaska Increased IFR capacity Improved search and rescue services Increased IFR capacity Improved search and rescue services	\$0.6
Alaska Airport IFR Upgrade	Weather Automation upgrade and IFR Approach	Increased access to remote villages in Alaska	\$94.4
Services	Development	Increased Medevac access to remote villages in Alaska	\$281.3
C-14- C31 1	Enhanced Visual Acquisition and Conflict Detection	Fewer aircraft-to-aircraft conflicts	\$0.4
Broadcast Services	Non-Bodon Airmon ATC Streetillone	Increased IFR capacity	\$155.9
Broadcast Services	Non-Radar Airspace ATC Surveillance	Improved search and rescue services	\$5.2
		Total	\$5,886.6
		Walki.	,